# The Times

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By Jas. W. Albright & Bro.

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*Scales & Scales,* North Room, Patrick Row, in rear of Porter & Eckle's Drug Store.

**Apothecaries and Druggists.**
*E. W. Glenn, M.D.,* West Market Street, McConnel building.
*Porter & Eckel,* West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.)

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*W. E. Edwards.*

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*Wilkes & Wiley,* North Elm, opposite Court House.

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*Henry G. Kellogg,* South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.)
*Wilson & Shober,* South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.)

**Boot and Shoe Makers.**
*E. Kirck Schlegel,* West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
*Thos. S. Hays,* Davie st., 4 doors North Steele's corner.

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*A. Brockmann,* South Elm, Caldwell block.

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*Wm. Collins,* Corner of Sycamore and Davie streets.

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*David McKnight.*

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*J. J. Collier.*
*Jas. L. Oakley.*

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*F DeSaet,* Tate Building, corner store.
*J Harper Lindsay, Jr.,* South Elm.

**Dress-Making and Fashions.**
*Mrs. N. Maurice,* South Elm, (see adv.)
*Mrs. A. Dilworth,* Next door to Times Office.

**Dentists.**
*J. W. Howlett,* 1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.
*R. Scott,* East Market, Albright's block.

**Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers.**
*W. S. Moore,* East Market, Albright's new building.
*L. H. Routzahn,* Corner East Market and North Elm, Lindsay corner, (see adv.)
*A. Weatherly,* Corner East Market and Davie streets.
*W. D. Trotter,* East Market, Albright's new building.
*L. R. May,* West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel, (see adv.)
*R. C. Dodson,* West Market, opposite Court House.
*Jas. Sloan & Sons,* South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.)
*C. G. Yates,* South Elm.
*Smith & Gilmer,* Opposite Southern Hotel.
*J. D. Kline,* East Market street.
*S. Steele,* Corner East Market and Davie streets.
*D. W. C. Benbow,* Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
*Bogart & Murray,* East Market, South Side.

**Foundry and Machine Shop.**
*J H Tarpley,* Washington st., on the Railroad.

**Grocers and Confectioners.**
*Starrett & White,* East Market, next Post Office.

**General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West.**
*Louis Zimmer,* Gen'l Southern Agent, B and O. R. R., West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

**Guilford Land Agency of North-Carolina.**
*Jno B Gretter,* Gen'l Agent, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

**Harness-makers.**
*J. W. S. Parker,* East Market st., near Court House.
*James E. Thom,* Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

**Hotels.**
*Mansion Hotel,* W. H. Reece, proprietor, Corner West Market and Greene streets, (see adv.)
*Southern Hotel,* Scales & Black, proprietors, West Market, near Court House.
*Planter's Hotel,* J. T. Reese, proprietor, East Market, near Court House.

**Livery Stables.**
*W. J. Edmondson,* Davie street.

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*Mrs. W. S. Moore,* East Market, Albright's new building.
*Mrs. Sarah Adams,* West Market, opposite Court House.

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*Prof. F. B. Maurice,* South Elm, (see adv.)

**Nurserymen.**
*Westbrook & Co.,* Washington, near Railroad.

**Photographers.**
*Hughs & Yates,* West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.

**Physicians.**
*A. S. Porter,* West Market st., (near Times Office.)
*R. W. Glenn,* West Market, McConnel building.
*Jas. K. Hall,* North Elm, opposite court-house.
*J. E. Logan,* Corner West-Market and Greene.

**Sign Painting.**
*A. W. Ingold,* South Elm, Patriot building.

**Sewing Machines.**
*D H LaPish,* Salisbury st.

**Tailors.**
*W. L. Fowler,* West-Market, opposite Southern Hotel.

**Tinners.**
*Jno. E. O'Sullivan,* Corner West Market and Ashe streets.
*C. G. Yates,* South-Elm.

**Tomb-Stones.**
*Henry G. Kellogg,* South Elm.

**Watchmakers and Jewellers.**
*W. B. Farrar,* South Elm, opposite Express Office.
*David Scott,* East Market, Albright's block.

**Guilford County Officers.**
*Chairman of the County Court,* Jed. H. Lindsay.
*Sheriff,* Robert M. Stafford.
*Clerk of the County Court,* Lyndon Swaim.
*Clerk of the Superior Court,* John W. Payne.
*Public Register,* William U. Steiner.
*County Trustee,* Wyatt W. Ragsdale.

**U. S. Officials.**
*Freedmen's Bureau,* Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt, Garrett's building, up stairs.
*Assessor's Office,* Jesse Wheeler, West Market, near Court House.
*Collector's Office,* Jno. Crane, South Elm.
*Register in Bankruptcy,* Thos. B. Keogh, Tate building, up stairs.
*Bonded Warehouse,* D. W. C. Benbow, South Elm, Benbow's building.



# THE GREENSBORO TIMES.

VOL. VII. GREENSBORO, N. C., Thursday, April 23, 1868. NO. 12.


From the La Crosse Democrat.

### ORGANIZE FOR BUSINESS!

The life or death of the Republic is in the scale of 1868. The coming season will tell whether Liberty or Despotism triumph—whether the ballot and the Right shall bring us peace, or if the valleys of the North must be redeemed with blood, as were the plains of the South.

Each setting sun brings us nearer the solution. The people of this once happy land have sworn to have the *Right* or a *Revolution*. Therefore we say to the Democrats everywhere, North, South, East and West—*organize for victory; organize for peace or war.*

The Republican party boasts that it is now *outside the constitution*—that it is bent on power, and that it defies the people!

*It is well!*

Let us now nominate a man of iron nerve, and cool brain, who has ever been a Democrat at all times and under all circumstances!

Let us in Convention, on the 4th *of July*, say that white men, and white men alone, shall rule in America—

That, inasmuch as the late war was a success, and re-established the Union no States are out of the Union, but with us with all their sacred rights, and that the white people of every State, now or ever in the Union, vote for President.

That the candidate receiving a *majority of the white votes of America* shall be our next President, even if he must be sworn in office a thousand miles from the national Capitol, and march there at the head of an army to wield the destinies of the nation.

*To this it is coming!*

Let us now have perfect organizations everywhere!

In cities and villages—in towns and hamlets, wherever there are Democrats, let them organize, to vote first, to fight next, if we must fight to regain lost liberties.

Organize and be ready. The President is all of the government we have left—*the government must be sustained.* If Congress impeaches Johnson, there will be no more of law or Constitution, and the Revolution has already begun.

If the President submits, let him die the death of a coward, unwept, unhonored and unsung! And let us who love Constitutional liberty look well to the future and put in his place a man who has nerve *to dare* and power *to do* in defence of the People!

*Organize*, and if Congress calls for one regiment of troops, or one company even to defend it or aid its hellish designs, then, let the war begin. If a party of reckless, false hearted, drunken, unprincipled, Constitution hating, people defying traitors, illegally in session under the name of Congress sees fit to plunge the country once more into trouble, let the work be short. Let no troops to support those traitors pass the borders of your State or county.

Out with the torch—the knife, the rifle! Go for the traitors and endorsers of tyranny wherever you find them. Spare not as they have not spared.—If there is to be no *right*, let there be a Revolution in the North. We fought to save the Union—*it is saved!* We battled once five years to uphold the Constitution—then *death to all who will not stand by it to defend!* Let no armed men go to the support of Congress, or to be murdered by Grant, the drunken butcher. We want peace.—We want the Rights of States. We want civil liberty. We want equal taxation. We want a cheap, good government. We want protection for the poor—for the working men—the bone and sinew of America. We want no standing army to be supported along with the negroes and bondholders of New England by the laboring men of our country.

We want a quiet country—white men to govern—all to pay their just proportion of taxes. And if Congress will not give us these—down with such a Congress, and *death to all who support it!*

*Organize!*

Let no more working men go to war to sustain the traitors. Let us be in readiness, and if there must be war, let it be short and effective. Go for the rich! Go for the rich! Go for their spoons, pianos, horses, carriages, parlor furniture and keepsakes as they taught us the lesson! Go for New England—for the palaces of the bondholders—for the gigantic corporations that employ *white slaves* and roll in wealth wrung from the people by aid of Congress. Spare the brave and kill the cowards! Protect the poor and destroy the rich if the rich will not pay their share of taxes and will not give us equal privileges with them.

No troops can go from Wisconsin to support of Congress. He who goes will have no home on his return!

The people fought for peace, they will have it, or a full settlement with their masters. It will be no worse for us working men to cut the throats of our masters and to destroy their property than for the negroes to kill the people of the South and destroy their habitation as the Republicans urged and still urge them to do!

*Do you catch the idea.?*

Then organize to defend the Constitution—to vote for a Democratic President. Let the majority of white men rule; or give us the Revolution which will wipe out Congress, the aristocracy of the country that pays not its share of taxes; and wipe out forever the accursed bonds of the nation!

People of America, it is for you to decide. Democracy and Peace—or Republicanism and War. But the next war will not fill your pockets, houses, and bank safes, as did the last war.

Organize, and may God Speed the Right!

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A BABY'S SOLILOQUY.—I am here.—And, if this is what they call the world, I don't think much of it. It's a very flannelly world, and smells of paregoric awfully. It's a dreadful light world, too, and makes me blink, I tell you.—And I don't know what to do with my hands; I think I'll dig my fists in my eyes. No, I won't, I'll scrabble at the corner of my blanket and chew it up, and then I'll holler; whatever happens, I'll holler. And the more paregoric they give me, the louder I'll yell.—That old nurse puts the spoon in the corner of my mouth in a very uneasy way, and keeps tasting milk herself all the while. She spilled snuff in it last night, and when I hollered, she trotted me. That comes of being a two days old baby. Never mind, when I'm a man I'll pay her back good. There's a pin sticking in me now, and if I say a word about it, I'll be trotted or fed, and I would rather have catnip tea. I'll tell you who I am. I found out to day. I heard folks say, "Hush, don't wake up Emmeline's baby," and I suppose that pretty white-faced woman over the pillow is Emmeline.

No, I was mistaken, for a chap was in here just now and wanted to see Bob's baby and looked at me, and said I "was a funny little toad, and looked just like Bob." He smelt of cigars, and I'm not used to them. I wonder who else I belong to. Yes, there's another one—that's "Ganna." Emmeline told me, and she took me up and held me, against her soft cheek and said, "It was Ganna's baby, so it was." I declare I do not know who I do belong to, but I'll holler, and may be I'll find out.

There comes Suffy with catnip tea. The idea of giving babies catnip tea when they are crying for information! I wonder if I don't look pretty red in the face? I wonder why my hands won't go where I want them to.

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Written for The Times.

### THE "DARK AGES" REVIVED.

You have read of the times that are called the "Dark Ages"
In the centuries gone, when even reading and writing
Were arts known to but few and these few were deemed sages;
Old Monks and that like who were not fond of fighting—
A passion so prevalent, if we may credit the pages
These good men have left us, all seemed to delight in—
So that grand national rows were the order of the day,
And they honored him most who was first in the fray.

We thought that the era of "Dark Ages" had passed,
That the epoch we live in in triumph was laurell'd
That the times which historians had as barbarous classed
Had long, long ago passed away from the world,
That brute-force and ignorance had succumbed at last
To progress, advancing with banner unfurled,
But we counted too quickly; we forgot the mishaps
which sometimes occur, and make nations relapse.

'Tis true, we have books, and men who peruse them,
(You'll find plenty to borrow if you are willing to lend 'em)
Sciences numerous, divers tongues if you choose them,
With divines to battle isms while others defend 'em;
Such as Brownlow and Beecher (how the world would love them),
Whose vulgarity and wit (they so skilfully blend 'em),
Enchants congregations in this favored age,
Which hails buffoons in the pulpit, Black Crook on the stage.

We fancied us bathed in a full flood of light—
The fountains of wisdom like an unfailing stream,
Till sages of sixteen might sit down and write
Like Newton on gravity, or Fulton on steam:
Or discuss why the tides of the ocean at night
Are greater than at day, or any other theme—
So wondrously wise do the people now grow
The mystery indeed is where they learn all they know.

From this we concluded the "Dark Ages" had gone:
We had, but, in faith, we were sadly mistaken;
It is all a delusion, a swift fancy that's flown
Or a dream-begot fantacy from which we awaken
To discover our grandly-reared castle o'erthrown
Like a structure in ruins, by an earthquake upshaken,
Leaving everything 'round us in scattered confussion—
A reality terrible where so sweet the delusion.

Dark ages returned, now the dark men must rule,
The darker the better,—no matter how dark,
For white is at discount in the radical school
Which ignores its own color and brands with a mark
The fair skin of Caucasian, but prizes as jewel
The ebon-hued Afric, without intellect's spark—
The dark ages eclipsed, in nothing we lack,
For dark as they were, this is genuine black.

With black-hearted Stevens ignoring the laws,
And black-skinned Conventions to frame Constitutions,
While crazy fanatics seem to rest not, nor pause,
Till they scatter in ruins all revered institutions:
With a Congress as destitute of brains as jackdaws,
Wide opening the way for more red revolutions:
Black triumps o'er white, with true radical rage,
And Sambo in glory struts out on the stage.

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A PROPOSED TWO-STORY STREET.—A bill for tunneling Broadway, in New York city, has passed one branch of the State Legislature. The plan proposes not simply to tunnel Broadway, but to take up the whole street, in its whole width—carriage way, sidewalks and a depth of fifteen or twenty feet, then it is to be reconstructed by building roof on the level of the present street, and making a basement story for a second Broadway under the present one, through which six railroad tracks are to be carried; the traffic of the present street to be carried on upon the roof of the street below. This stupendous plan, it is said, cannot possibly be completed in less than ten years, and will cost at least ten millions of dollars per mile. New York is naturally very much excited over the scheme. It is probably impracticable.

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### ORIGIN OF THE NEGRO.

As this subject is engrossing the attention of theologians in all parts of our country, we give the following from the Washington *Conservative*, for what it is worth:

As the negro is now occupying such a prominent position in the annals of our country's history, the following tradition, as taken from an old Hebrew manuscript, regarding his origin, may be of interest to those who are so strenuously urging his claims to all the rights and privileges of the white race. The tradition, after giving a general description of the formation of Adam, by Jehovah, goes on to relate that Lucifer, who had been hurled from Heaven, after his daring attempt to seize the reins of government from Jehovah, witnessed with rage the creation of earth and the celestial bodies, till he saw that man was formed, when he was immediately filled with joy, as he saw a means of revenging himself on the Almighty and adding to his own dominion through this creature. But, being ambitious to perform all that Jehovah could do, he carefully watched the proceedings at the creation of man in the garden of Eden, and shortly afterwards proceeded to imitate it. He therefore procured some clay, and having misled it with water until it was of the proper consistency, he fashioned it into the shape of a man.—During the progress of the work, the clay becoming stiff caused the perspiration to come out on his brow, and drops of it fell into the clay; and as he had but just come from the fiery regions of his abode, he was covered with sooty particles, which discolored the mixture before him. He did not, however, notice the color, but proceeded to blow life into his nostrils, which accouts for the peculiar odor of the negro. Satan then set him up, and on discovering that it was his own image—black—he was highly enraged, struck his creation full in the face with his hand, which flattened his nose and swelled his lips, and set the negro to crying, and as the clay was not firmly set, he stretched his mouth nearly from ear to ear. The fiend then ordered him to be still and stop his nose, which frightened the negro still more, and he began to tremble and shake in the knees; whereupon Lucifer seized him by the hair, raised him up and stamped him violently on the ground, which crocked his shins, flattened his feet and drove his heels out behind. Satan, finding that such measures would not stop the infernal din he had raised, now patted the creature on the head, to pacify him; but the heat of his hand caused the hair to crisp and curl like wool. Then he sent him forth in the world as a means of disturbance to the sons of God, which he has ever been, to the great delight of his creator and master, the devil.

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HEADQ'RS. 2ND MIL. DIS., Charleston, S. C., April 8, 1868.
Special Orders, No. 83.

[*Extract.*]

I. A Provost Court is hereby constituted at Raleigh, North Carolina, for the Counties of Warren, Franklin, Wake, Johnston, Harnett, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Moore, Chatham, Orange, Granville, Caswell, Alamance, Person, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery, Anson, Union, Stanly, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Rowan, Davie, Davidson, Surry, Stokes, Forsythe and Yadkin, North Carolina, with jurisdiction, as restricted by paragraph II, of General Orders, No. 18, current series, from these Headquarters, of all civil cases arising within the limits of that Post, in which the amount in controversy does not exceed three hundred (300) dollars; and of all offenses, not under the Articles of War, which may be referred to it by the Post Commander, except murder, manslaughter, assault with intent to kill, violation of the laws against duelling, perjury, rape and arson. Sentences and judgments will not be executed until approved by the Commanding General.

The court will ordinarily sit and be always open at Raleigh, North Carolina; but will, when needful, repair to and temporarily sit at other points within said Counties, as the interests of justice may require.

The procedure of the court will be assimilated to that of magistrates under the laws of the State, and will conform to the regulations prescribed for like courts in General Orders.

The proceedings of the court will be forwarded through the Post Commander for review and final decision.

*John T. Deweese*, Esq., is hereby appointed sole Judge of said court, and his compensation as such fixed at one hundred (100) dollars per month.

The court may employ a clerk at a compensation not exceeding three (3) dollars a day, who shall keep the records of its proceedings. The fund accruing from fines and costs will be appropriated to defray the expenses of the court.

Simple rules and forms of procedure, and the fees and charges prescribed by the court, will be published by the court for general information.

The Sheriffs of the said counties of Warren, Franklin, Wake, Johnston, Harnett, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Moore, Chatham, Orange, Granville, Caswell, Alamance, Person, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery, Anson, Union, Stanly, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Rowan, Davie, Davidson, Surry, Stokes, Forsythe and Yadkin, their deputies and all constables therein, are required to execute the orders and decrees of the court.

At the end of each month, a return of the cases tried, and of all receipts and expenditures, with vouchers, will be made by the court to the Post Commander, and by him forwarded to these Headquarters.

* * * *

By Command of Brevet Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY:
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

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### THE "RELIEF" BILL IN FORCE.

HEADQ'RS. 2ND MIL. DIS., Charleston, S. C., April 2, 1868.
General Orders, No. 57.

The Ordinance of the Constitutional Convention of the State of North Carolina, convened in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the Act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," entitled "An Ordinance respecting the jurisdiction of the courts of this State," which was ratified in said Convention on the 17th day of March, 1868, and which is herewith published, is hereby approved and will have the force of law in the said State until the ratification or rejection of the Constitution framed by said Convention, by the people of said State, shall have been determined by an election held in the manner prescribed by law, and, in the event of the rejection thereof, for the further period of thirty days, *Provided*, that the terms of said Ordinance shall not be held to apply or conflict with any agricultural or labor lien guaranteed by any law of said State, enacted subsequently to the organization of the provisional government of said State, under the President's proclamation of the 29th of April, 1865, or by any military order from these Headquarters now in force. *And provided further*, that all proceedings of any court in North Carolina, recognizing or sanctioning the investments of the funds of minor heirs, or of females, or of insane persons, in the securities of the late rebel government, or the securities of the State of North Carolina, created for the purpose of carrying on the war against the government of the United States, shall now be suspended until the question of the validity of such investments shall have been determined by the courts of the United States or by national legislation. And nothing in the provisions of this order, or of the Ordinance herewith published, shall be held to bar or hinder any legal proceedings in behalf of any minor heir, female or insane person, respecting trust estate, property or interests in the hands of executors, administrators, trustees, guardians, commissioners, masters or clerks of equity courts, and other fiduciary agents, or invested by them in their fiduciary character.

By order of Major General ED. R. S. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de Camp, A. A. A. Gen.

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Juries in England have some privileges not accorded to those in this country. In a recent case at Chester a bill of five pounds for liquor and cigars consumed by the jurors was allowed by the court.

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If a man is without enemies, I would not give ten cents for all his friends.—The man who can please everybody has not got sense enough to displease anybody.

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"Can she cook," is now the inquiry among marriageable young men South. They learned the importantance of that art in the army.

# THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, April 23, 1868.


*CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our columns are open to communications of general or local interest. Nothing personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.*

Everything passed off quetly here daring the election. A full vote was polled. The results will be given as rapidly as received. We may be able to give a pretty correct idea of how the State has voted by next week.

The Virginia Convention has at last adjourned, and gives to the people a Constitution even more objectionable than ours. It disfranchises a large number and contains a detestible test oath. Virginia will arise in her power and defeat it, of course. Many leading Republicans have already commenced denouncing it.

EGYPTIAN CORN.—We see some of our exchanges have Lindsey's advertisement of this great humbug. Let no man be swindled. We planted some last year in splendid ground and it was not any better than common corn—no stalk having over two ears.

The *National Intelligencer* of Monday says that the closing of the defence was occasioned by the conviction of the President's council that the majority of the Senate had determined to gag all witnesses brought forward.—The correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* from Washington states that the President's friends regard his removal as a foregone conclusion.

Speaking of Dewesee's Provost Court the Western *Democrat* says:

"We cannot understand why Gen. Canby has thought proper to establish such a Court at Raleigh to try cases arising in counties 175 and 200 miles off. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the law has been fairly administered in this and adjoining counties by the civil officers, and it cannot be considered otherwise than unfair and unjust to require persons to incur the expense of traveling to Raleigh to settle disputes before a Court where *one man* is the Judge and Jury."

Kelley (M. C.) has gone North from Washington to raise funds for carrying on the campaign in the South at the coming elections. These elections are to take place soon in five of the Southern States, and the Committee are out of funds with which to prosecute the campaign.

Thurlow Weed makes an important announcement, to the effect that no considerations whatever could induce Mr. Seward to remain in office a single day after President Johnson is removed, if removed he is to be by the High Court.

Speaking of the Impeachment managers, the *Round Table* says: "Of the seven men to whom has been entrusted the conduct of one of the most momentous events in the life of the nation, there are but two whose appearance conveys assurance that they are gentlemen."

The Nashville, Tenn., *Press* calls on either Senator Rogers or Gen. Cooper to withdraw as Republican candidates for Congress from the State at large. It says if both persist in running, an inglorious defeat awaits the Republican ticket.

Vance says that the scallawag party are "like bed-bugs. They work in the dark, and, directly the light is introduced, they scamper off to their hiding places."

McCulloch's report States that Archives of the Confederate Government show that many millions were received and disbursed by Colin McRae, in Confederate loans in Europe. Suits are instituted to reach any balances in his hands, at the extinction of the Confederacy.

An amendment to the Bankrupt law, extending the time to Jan. 1869, for such as cannot pay fifty per cent. passed the house on the 21st.

The impeachment trial still progresses slowly. No new facts have been developed. The defence is able and much in the President's favor.

THE CELEBRATED GAINES CASE.—The final decision of the suit of Mrs. Gaines against the City of New Orleans, by the Supreme Court, terminates one one of the most extraordinary cases of litigation in the whole history of civil jurisprudence. It is remarkable, says the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, (in an able review of the case,) for the curiosity of the case itself; for the large amount of property which it involves; and for the wonderful display of enduring pertinacity with which the plaintiff has devoted her life to the prosecution of what has long held to be a hopeless cause. Seven times has Mrs. Gaines pleaded her case before the Supreme Court, sometimes with partial success, sometimes with none, until, at last, after forty years, of incessant litigation, she has won the day and establishes her claim to a large portion of the city of New Orleans, valued, very modestly, at five millions of dollars. This fight has been fought by Mrs. Gaines single-handed. She has literally gone thro' fire and flood, as she has travelled over the country, always intent upon the one great business of her life. With a buoyancy of temperament that knew no abatement, with an abiding faith in the justice of her cause and of its ultimate success; with few friends and very limited means; with life slipping away under the long delays and slow processes of the law, this truly remarkably woman has persevered until she has conquered fortune.

IMPORTANT TO CIVIL OFFICERS.—We publish the following order from Gen. Canby, for the information of civil officers in this section and the State generally:

HEADQ'RS. 2ND MIL. DIS.
Charleston, S. C., April 10, 1868.
General Orders.
No. 66.

It is hereby ordered, that all resignations of civil officers, tendered either to the military or civil authorities of North Carolina or South Carolina, shall not take effect, or relieve the officer tendering the same from his responsibility for a due discharge of the duties of his office, until the acceptance thereof is officially notified, and a successor to such office has been duly appointed and qualified.

By command of Brevet Major General ED. R. S. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de-Camp, A. A. A. Gen.

SOUTHERN LANDS.—By the report of the Commissoner of Agriculture for February, we find an estimate of the present value of Southern lands comparred with that of 1868.

In Virginia the decrease is 27 per cent.

In North Carolina the decrease is 50 per cent.

In South Carolina the decrease is 60 pen cent.

In Georgia the decrease is 55 per cent.

In Alabama the decrease is 60 per cent.

In Louisiana the decrease is 33 per cent.

In Arkansas the decrease is 30 per cent.

The cause of this is the unsettled condition of the country, the fear of confiscation and the dread or negro domination.

Conundrum—Why did Gen. Canby *refuse* to appoint the Cain marked Tourgee to the Judgship made vacant by the resignation of Judge Fowle? The Greensboro *Patriot* and *Times* are entitled to the first answer.—*Wilmington Star.*

Because more than 40,000 better men could be found to fill the place—we guess. Or it may be the General saw the *Register's* conundrum. If we aint right tell us.

PETERSBURG EXPRESS.—William Campbell, Esq., formerly part owner of this popular paper, has become its sole proprietor. The editor says, the paper will be conducted on independent principles, eschewing partisan politics, and devoting whatever of energy the proprietor possesses, to the promotion of the industrial interest of the country.

THE PROPOSED UNION OF PRESBYTERIANS.—The Convention of the Old and New School Presbyterians of western New York, at Buffalo, last week, agreed—only one member voting in the negative—on a basis of union, which provides, among other things, that such interpretations of the West minster confession as are now allowed in Presbyterian churches should be allowed in the united churches.

The Radical *Standard* of honesty—Holden's paper!—*Star.*

THE NEW TAX BILL.—Commissioner Rollins has published the following letter of instruction in regard to the new tax bill recently passed by Congress, which will be of interest to manufacturers:

*Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington,* April 4, 1868.—SIR: The act of March 31, 1868, exempts from taxation all articles, good, wares and merchandise heretofore liable under the provisions of sections 94 and 95 of the internal revenue law, except glass, mineral oils, wines, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes and cheroots.

All taxes, however, which had occurred prior to April first, and to which no assessment has been made, should immediately be assessed.

The assessment for the month of March will be made as heretofore, and must include all articles, goods, wares and merchandise sold, consumed, or used, or removed for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer.

The law especially provides for keeping in force all regulations and provisions for the assessment and collection of taxes already assessed, and of which a return has or have been made, and it becomes the duty of each assessor and collector to see that all such taxes in this district are immediately assessed and collected.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.—Capt. John C. Braine, late commander in the Confederate Navy, has written a letter from his cell, No. 24, King's county (N.Y.) penitentiary, to Admiral Semmes, invoking him to appeal to the Southern people for aid for his family, who are in the most extreme poverty from his incarceration, and also to assist him in defraying his legal expenses. Capt. Braine says that he is ruined by his long confinement, both in health and pocket. The rules of the convict prison in which he is confined are so rigorous that he is not even permitted to see the newspapers. Some leading republican journals are emphatic in their condemnation of this cruelty to a beaten enemy. The New York *Evening Post* (rep.) is outspoken in its condemnation, and the New York *Times* says:

"We wish somebody would explain why J. C. Braine, whose letter we published, is kept in jail. He was imprisoned during the war on charges of crime connected with the rebellion.—The war ended three years ago, and the courts are sitting every day for the trial of offences. Yet, without being tried or arraigned, this man is still kept in prison. We used to regard the habit of Austria to keep State prisoners in the dungeons of Spellberg for years without a trial as among the blackest and most shocking excesses of tyranny. Why are we imitating such examples? Will somebody do us the favor to explain it?"

MRS. THADDEUS STEVENS.—The negro wench who bears the name and holds marital relations to the "great Commoner," fell among thieves the other day, at Lancaster, Pa., as she was pluming her sable wings preparatory to a journey to Washington, and the bony arms of the "House skeleton." She lost her pocket-book, containing, among other valuables, one hundred dollars in greenbacks, ("pin money" from Thaddeus), a diamond breastpin, (present from the same), and a bundle of *free passes over the railroads between Lancaster and Washington.*

The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, which prints the above as an item, says the wench is reconized thereabouts as "Mrs." Thaddeus Stevens.

Just think of it! One of the very first among the representative men of the nation, the husband of an African wench!

There need be no further doubt as to the source of the crazy fanatic's notions concerning negro equality, or supremacy either, since a negress is "bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh."

In 1860, each individual owed two dollars and sixty cents of the public debt; in 1868, each owes seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents thereof. In 1860 the expenses of the government were sixty-two millions; in 1867, the Treasurer estimated them at two hundred and twenty-five millions independent of the interest on the debt, both being periods of peace.

Richard Kunzt, of Iowa, died by eating "wild parsnips." After eating them he was taken with convulsions, and died in half an hour.

DAVID WILMOT, of Wilmot Proviso fame, died at his home in Bradford county, Pa., lately.

## THE ELECTION.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, were the several days set apart for the ratification or rejection of the new Constition which has been submitted to the people of North Carolina by the "so called convention," lately assembled in the Capitol at Raleigh.

This Constitution, the result of the prejudices of the gigantic minds of a few negroes, carpet-baggers, and scallawags, offers to the good people of North Carolina, improvements and progress upon a vast and enlarged scale. Not only does it propose to remodel, and reduce to systematical perfection, the several functions of the State government, but offers to you the honor of elevating to your offices of trust, a set of men whose former history very abundantly illustrates how unworthy is their religion of the present day.

While we desire a restoration of national tranquility and prosperity, we are loth to propose the resumption of our former position in the American Union with a clan of degraded, polluted, corrupted, and broken down politicians, carrying the banner of our State.

"Their maker's image
Forsook them, when they, themselves vilified,
To serve ungoverned appetite."

When, O! when, has the old North State had so glorious an opportunity to proclaim through the voice of the ballot, her real principles, and show to a gazing world that the honor, and patriotism, bequeathed her, by her departed fathers, still lives, as an unfading monument to their eternal fame.

From the Western hills, to the Eastern shore, let her voice be heard; and may the clarion notes, freedom and liberty, sound its echo in the most distant climes of her sister States; and the damnable traitors, who would sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage, go whirling, headlong, to the deepest depths of infamy, and there, where shame would scorn to sit upon their brow, write their names upon the pages of oblivion.

Whether or not this Constitution will be adopted we are unable to say. If we ratify it, we apostatize, not only ourselves, but our families, our sons and our daughters; our children and our children's children—our coming posterity. Not only tarnish the unblemished name of North Carolina, but tear from our hearts, and trample beneath our heels, the cherished memory of her gallant dead.

If we reject it, we maintain the glory of days gone by, and add bright lustre to the names of her former statesmen, whose spirits still linger upon the pathway of honor, to guide us to peace, happiness and prosperity.

Every man who registered, we hope voted, and let them remember, that their vote, (if cast with the conscientious belief that they were actuated by the principles of liberty and justice, and not by the affiliative influences of a putrifying and debased heart, feeding its loathesome appetite upon the temporary gain of a vile and treacherous party,) will greatly add to the success of the law-loving, law-abiding and right loving people of North Carolina. And if victory perches upon our banners, and the true white men of the State are again allowed the administration of its government, and its laws, our names will go down to countless ages, with liberty and right emblazoned in letters of fire and gold upon the pages of history, emitting a more lucid radiance upon the memory of those who have gone before us.

Excavations have brought to light in Syria a Hebrew house, dating from about the second century before Christ. Some of the rooms are in good preservation, and among the books found is a collection of Hebrew poems, said to be unknown to present Orientals.

A mammoth ridged sea turtle, seven feet seven inches long, nine feet four inches across, and weighing nearly eight hundred pounds, is on exhibition in Hartford. It was captured by a gentleman off Long Island, in September, and is the only one of the kind ever seen in this country. It is a native of the Antarctic Ocean, and it is a matter of wonder how it came to this part of the globe.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.—The latest returns from Michigan indicate the defeat of the new constitution by about 35,000 majority. Prohibition and annual sessions of the Legislature are also defeated by large majorities.

THE FATE OF GRENFEL.—It now appears the escape of St. Leger Grenfel from the Dry Tortugas took place on the night between the 6th and 7th of march last. The Colonel managed to take along with him three other prisoners and one of the soldiers who were on guard at the same time, being the one who was the sentinel in charge of the boat connected with the post, whilst he was on guard. It is supposed that the colonel in some way managed to bribe the guard to desert, and to aid him and the other three prisoners to escape. As soon as the escape was discovered, the United States steamer Bibb was sent out in search of the fugatives, but she failed to find them.—On the night of the escape it was blowing a gale, and as the boat which they took was but small and in bad condition, it is probable that they all perished.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN TENNESSEE.—The Chattanooga Union says that Mr. William Staples, while digging, recently, in a salt lick on his farm, twelve miles northeast of Kingston, Tennessee, struck a solid limestone rock, about seven feet below the surface. He found in it a well, about eight inches in diameter, filled with very salt water. After the discovery of the well, Mr. Staples prosecuted his investigations, and found to his surprise a line of salt kettles. The kettles were of stone ware, made of the same material as that used by Indians for their home ware, such as plates etc.—The kettles were broken, but the curvature indicated that they were about forty in number. A most striking fact connected with this discovery is that these kettles were found at a depth of seven feet below the surface of the ground. Growing above them were trees—poplar and oak—which were evidently two centuries old.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT ST. EUSTACHE.—An awful tragdy has occurred at St. Eustache. A man named Leban and his wife, who were in the habit of robbing and murdering wayfarers and travelers who stopped at their house, attacked a traveler, the man with an axe and the wife with a razor. The traveler knocked down his assailant, and the wife, mistaking her husband for him, cut his throat. She has been arrested and has confessed all of the past horrible transactions.—Three skeletons were found in the house.

*Nuts for the Negroes.*—The negroes are in want of political nuts to crack: let them take the following and crack them at their leisure, of which they seem to have an abundance:

The Radical committee from Petersburg, who waited upon the General commanding the Department for information concerning the *status* required of candidates for appointment to the municipal offices of that city, were informed most *positively* by General Schofield *that he would appoint no negro to a responsible office.*

The same rule has been adhered to in the Richmond appointments, and the appointments elsewhere in the State, as far as made. *No negro has received an appointment.*

Now turn to the United States Congress, the national body that has bestowed upon the negro the ballot, the Civil Rights bill, and is the source of all the great expectations of the negro race.

The vote of that body has *barred the doors of the Impeachment Court against the intrusion of the negroes.* The Civil Rights bill is violated in the very halls where it found birth, by the very men who drew and framed its provisions.

In respect to Congressional legislation, the Radical managers of the elections in the Southern States have been *warned against sending negroes to sit in brotherly companionship* with Butler and Stevens in the House, and Summer and Wilson in the Senate. They do not want negroes, and negroes they will not have.

Read and ponder, ye ambitious woolly-heads, who are reading up in the law and the science of political economy. Your hastily-mastered rhetoric and lore will not be put to the test immediately.—*Southern Opinion.*

"Wendell Phillips proposes that the property of the South be taken possession of and divided out amongst the blacks." Let a million such cowardly scoundrels as Wendel Philips try it!—*Star.*

## BOOK TABLE.

*Publishers of Books and Periodicals will receive careful notices of all new works forwarded to us.*

THE LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. By Frank H. Alfriend, late Editor of the Southern Literary Messenger. National Publishing Company. 1868, Pp. 645.

We return our thanks to the publishers for a copy of this enteresting and neatly arranged work. We have been too much occupied in the campaign to give the book that careful perusal we desired; yet we have read enough to see that the author has handled his subject well and given to the public a work worthy of the man and the cause which so prominently brot him before the world. It matters not what opinions are entertained as to the cause of the war, all must admit that Mr. Davis is a man of no ordinary intellect, and, that he did that, which in his judgment, he believed best for the cause which he had been chosen to direct. The interest manifested in the trial of Mr. Davis, shows to what extent the public mind has been brought to study the great issue made by the Confederacy, over whose destinies he presided. There are many who differed with Mr. Davis during the war, who believe to-day he was right, and that had no aggressive measures been adopted on the part of the South, the same, or a worse state of affairs than we now witness, would have resulted from the lawless acts of the present dominent party North. The book will find many readers in both sections of our country, and correct many errors that exists in the minds even of honest men.

This life of Mr. Davis is not to be had at the bookstores, but is sold only by subscription. Canvassers wanted in every county. Address, "National Publishing Company, Richmond, Va."

A CARD OF EXPLANATION—THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—In consequence of the *silent*, but none the less *severe*, rebuke administered to them by this public, on attempting a revival of the North Carolinian, those upon whom the pecuniary responsibility of such step mainly rested, have determined to abandon the enterprise, and in the present crippled and poverty stricken condition of the people, give up the idea of establishing in Raleigh a free, fearless and independent press of the character designed for this paper.

This course is advised as much in deference to the needy and impoverished condition of the undersigned, as to the pecuniary interest and protection of those furnishing the means upon which to re-establish the paper; and therefore, concurring with the gentlemen, who have so kindly proffered to aid him, that, under the present circumstances, to go on would involve a useless and reckless sacrifice of money, and deeply sensible of the fact that those among whom he came unbidden, have seen nothing in his course to elicit their applause and support, he deems it the part of good breeding to retire with the best grace an unwelcome guest can assume.

A writer seldome acquits himself with credit when denied the appreciation of those in whose intest he labors nor can a journal be expected to live long in a community where those who secretly approve its course are afraid to be seen reading it, and where business men shrink from the consequences of having their names and houses appear in its advertising columns.

Satisfied that in this campaign "the work is done and well done," the North Carolinian discontinues at Raleigh and the undersigned leaves with the proud satisfaction of having done, or at least endeavored to do, his duty.

In the recent attempt to revive the North Carolinian in this city, the undersigned was not *trifling* with the public. He merely obeyed, at a personal sacrifice, the universally expressed wish of the people, the worth and sincerity of which having been tested, he cannot permit a further pecuniary sacrifice on the part of his friends. As announced on a former occasion like this, the balance due each and every one of the patrons of the paper will be speedily and equitably adjusted.

Renewing his thanks to those who have stood by him, and asking at the hands of his brethren of the State "quill," one publication of this card, the undersigned assures his friends, and brethren of the press, that it shall not be long before he is heard from again. WM. A. HEARNE.

Raleigh, N. C., April 13, 1868.

Business men should bear in mind that some letters require stamping as much as a note or deed. Under the internal revenue laws, letters acknowledging the receipt of other drafts, checks or money, exceeding twenty dollars, are subject to a stamp duty of two cents, the same as if a formal receipt had been given for so much money. This fact is sometimes forgotten, or not known, even by good business men.

# Our Market Column.

*GROCERIES, PRODUCE, &c.,*
*Carefully corrected each week.*
*By W. S. MOORE, General Dealer.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples—green | | | 2,00 |
| " dried | | | 4 |
| Bacon | 16½ | to | 20 |
| Beef | 7 | to | 8 |
| Butter | 30 | to | 35 |
| Beans per bushel | | | 2.00 |
| Coffee, per sack | 25 | to | 30 |
| " retail | 25 | to | 33⅓ |
| Cheese | 25 | to | 30 |
| Chickens | 20 | to | 25 |
| Corn | 1.05 | to | 1.20 |
| " meal | 1.20 | to | 1.35 |
| Cotton raw | 15 | to | 20 |
| " yarn | 1.80 | to | 2.00 |
| " yard sheeting | | | 20 |
| Eggs | 12½ | to | 15 |
| Flaxseed | | | 1.75 |
| Feathers | 40 | to | 60 |
| Fodder per 100 lbs | 75 | to | 1.00 |
| Flour | 10.00 | to | 10.50 |
| Fertilizers—Guano | | | 5 |
| Baugh's Phosphate | | | 3½ |
| Plaster per bbl | | | 5.00 |
| " calcined | | | 7.00 |
| Cement | | | 5.00 |
| Hides—green | 5 | to | 6 |
| " dry | 10 | to | 15 |
| Leather—sole | 35 | to | 40 |
| " upper | 60 | to | 75 |
| Lard | | | 20 |
| Molasses—Cuba | 70 | to | 80 |
| Sorghum | 40 | to | 60 |
| Maple Syrup | | | 1.25 |
| Nails—keg | | | 7.50 |
| " retail | 9 | to | 10 |
| Oats per bushel | | | 85 |
| Onions—large | | | 1.00 |
| Oil—linseed | | | 1.75 |
| " tanner's | | | 1.80 |
| " sperm | | | 2.00 |
| " kerosene (best) | | | 80 |
| " arora | | | 1.00 |
| Pork | 10 | to | 12 |
| Potatoes—Irish | 75 | to | 1.00 |
| " sweet | | | 1.75 |
| Peas—cow | | | 2.00 |
| " white | | | 2.00 |
| Rice | 16½ | to | 18 |
| Rags—cotton | | | 3½ |
| Salt—fine per sack | | | 4.50 |
| " Liverpool per sack | | | 3.00 |
| " retail | | | 2½ |
| Soda, best | | | 20 |
| Tallow | 13 | to | 16½ |
| Vinegar | 40 | to | 50 |
| Wool | 25 | to | 40 |
| " rolls | 60 | to | 75 |

GREENSBORO MONEY MARKET.
*Buying Rates of Bank Notes, &c. By*
WILSON & SHOBER,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of N. C. | 50 |
| " Cape Fear | 25 |
| " Charlotte | 28 |
| " Wadesboro | 24 |
| " Wilmington | 25 |
| " Roxboro | 55 |
| " Thomasville, | 20 |
| " Lexington at Graham | 23 |
| " " Lexington, old | 18 |
| " " new | 10 |
| " Commerce | 15 |
| " Clarendon | 3 |
| " Fayetteville | 10 |
| " Washington | 3 |
| " Yanceyville | 2 |
| Merchants' Bank of Newbern | 60 |
| Farmers' Bank of Greensboro, old | 26 |
| " " new | 12 |
| Miners' and Planters' Bank | 25 |
| Commercial Bank of Wilmington | 25 |
| Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co, old | 6 |
| Virginia Bank Notes average about | 28 |
| South Carolina " | 15 |
| Georgia " | 25 |

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank Notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank Notes, &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates. 2—1y


**GOLD AND SILVER COIN!**

Gold and silver coin bought and sold at a very small margin, at
HENRY G. KELLOGG'S Banking House,
Greensboro, N. C.

**Northern and Foreign Exchange!**

Drafts on New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond furnished at ¼ per cent. premium, or to Depositors at par. Also Drafts on England, Ireland, Germany and France, at New York rates, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

**Interest! Interest!! Interest!!!**

Interests allowed on deposits of Currency, Gold or Silver, subject to check at sight, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

**BANK NOTES! BANK NOTES!!**

Notes of all the Southern Banks bought at the highest market rates, at Banking House of
HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

**Internal Revenue Stamps!**

Internal Revenue Stamps of every denomination constantly on hand. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and a liberal discount allowed to dealers, at Banking House of H. G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

**SPECIAL NOTICE!**

The accounts of business men solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed at the Banking House of
HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

**Stockholders & Bank Debtors!**

Orders for North Carolina Bank Notes filled for reasonable commission, at Banking House of
HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

**Mutilated Money Bought!**

Torn and defaced Greenbacks, National Bank Currency and Shinplasters, bought at a small discount, at Banking House of H. G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

**Fresh Garden Seed.**

I have just received a choice lot of fresh seed, to which I would respectfully call the attention of the public.

Cabbage, all kinds, Tomato, Celery, Beets, Cucumber, Beans (snaps) Peas, &c., &c.

These seed were grown in Richmond, Va., and are known to be good.

Call early and secure them.

R. W. GLENN, M. D.
3—tf *McConnell Building.*

**AGRICULTURAL Implements**

In great variety; Clover Seed, Lime, Plaster and Guano, for sale on the most accommodating terms for Cash, or will be exchanged for any kind of Barter that can be disposed of in this or any other market.

Feb 6. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.


## Post Office and Rail-Road Guide.

*Post Office*, J. D. White, P. M., East Market, Caldwell block.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Northern Mail, R. & D. R. R. | arrives at | 7 | P. M. |
| " " " | closes at | 9 | " |
| Eastern " N. C. R. R. | arrives at | 7 | " |
| " " " | closes.... at | 9 | " |
| Western " " | arrives at 5-05 | | A. M. |
| " " " | closes.... at 6½ | | P. M. |
| Pittsboro arrives Friday | | 6 | " |
| " leaves Saturday | | 6 | A. M. |
| Asheboro arrives Saturday | | 6 | P. M. |
| " leaves Friday | | 9 | A. M. |
| Salem arrives Friday | | 3 | P. M. |
| " leaves Saturday | | 6 | A. M. |
| Yanceyville arrives Tuesday and Friday | | 6 | P. M. |
| " leaves Monday and Thursday | | 6 | A. M. |

Office open for d livery of mails at night, and will not be open on Sundays.

*Railroads.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. C. mail going East | arrives..at | 5 | A. M |
| " " " " | leaves..at 5-05 | | " |
| " " " West | arrives..at | 7 | P. M. |
| " " " " | leaves..at 7-17 | | " |
| " Freight going East | leaves at | 12-10 | " |
| " " " West | " at 8-15 | | A. M. |
| R. & D. mail | arrives ..... at | 6 | P. M. |
| " " | leaves ..... at 5-15 | | A. M. |

# Local Squibs.

*We will thank any one for giving us such items, for this department, as may be of general interest.*

JOB PRINTING of every description can be done at our office, at low rates.

### LIST YOUR TAXABLES.

Having been appointed list taker for the 8th and 11th Districts, I will be found in the Court House, in the county court clerk's office, from the date hereof and ten days thereafter, for the purpose of listing taxables.

WILL. U. STEINER.
April 22nd, 1868.

ATTENTION LADIES! to Mrs. Moore's card in this week's paper.

Squib, of the Lowel *Courier*, thinks the dearest eyes he knows of now are those of potatoes. Them's our sentiments.

When you see a young man and woman walking down the street leaning on each other like a pair of badly matched oxen, it is a pretty good sign that they are bent on consolidation. This is not personal.

SUPPER HOUSE.—We learn the Danville train has changed their schedule so as to arrive one hour in advance of the Raleigh train, thus enabling the passengers to get a good supper at W. E. Edward's.

A poetic genius says of a famous western city:

"There the infants are fed on whisky direct
For liquor they to their Ma go,
And the muley cows give,as a man might expect,
Milk punch, in the town of Chicago."

JAIL DELIVERY.—Our county jail was broken open last Sunday night and all the prisoners escaped, except one who called upon the jailor and reported all out except him.

There were eight persons in—four white.

One of our Merchants intimates that we have men in this community mean enough to steal a grind-stone; at least we infer so, as he has about a dozen chained to a tree. Sometimes the cry of "look out for pick-pockets!" is made to throw us off our guard.

A GOOD IDEA.—Mr. Seward has been telling the story of a boy when setting out in life, was told by his father there were two ways for him to follow.—One was the right way and the other was the wrong way. The young man concluded, in view of the whole matter not to take either, and fell back on the old gentleman for support. There are many of this kind in our town.

THE SUPERIOR COURT, for Guilford, was called on Monday, his Honor Judge Cilly presided. The causes of action, for old debts were postponed until spring term, 1869, under Gen. Canby's order enforcing convention stay law. Little business was done in consequence of having to adjourn over the three days of election.

WEAR THIS IN YOUR HAT.—Pay your debts as as soon you get any money in your pocket. Do without what you don't need. Speak your mind when necessary; hold your tongue when prudent. Speak to a friend in a seedy coat. If you can't lend a man money, tell him why; if you don't want to, do the same. Cut any acquaintance who lacks principle. Bear with infirmities, but not vices. Respect honesty, despise duplicity. Wear your old clothes till you are able to pay for new ones. Aim at comfort and propreity, not fashion. Acknowledge your ignorance, and don't pretend to knowledge you haven't got. Entertain your friends but never beyond your means.

BORES.—Old gents who sit in an editor's sanctum and read newspapers to him.

Mothers who force disinterested people to notice their children.

Squalling babies in railroad cars.

A stuttering man drunk.

A drunken man that does not stutter

A man that reads his poetry to you.

A pair of lovers.

A man that wants to borrow money from you.

The man who sits down at your desk.

The man who reads all the newspapers but never buys one.

A STRONG ARGUMENT against "Ariel's" theory is found in the following which is going the rounds of the papers:

Man is naturally lazy. He would choose, if in his power, a climate where the costume was a fig-leaf; and a diet of fruits falling from the tree. He whold bask in the sun, smoke a pipe, sleep twelve of the twenty-four hours, and compel the women, if possible, to do his breathing. In a state of nature man is the highest possible achievement of laziness.

Therefore as a negro is the most perfect specimen of laziness he must be a a man and a brother!

K. K. K.—The skeleton brigade are thus poetically spoken of in the papers. As to their fondness for negroes we hear—

Nigger in de Union League,
And goat in de well;
Ku Klux love to eat nigger meat,
And never mind de smell.

As to their capacity for eating they

Catch 'em alive and roast 'em whole;
Then hand 'em round with a sharpened pole;
That they eat whole leagues, not leaving a man,
And go away hungry—the Ku Klux Klan.

MILITARY.—Two companies of troops, under command of Col. Moor, reached Greensboro on Sunday night and are quartered in town. We union men breathe freer now.

Fom the Petersburg Index.

### OLD REBEL SAYINGS.

The Constitution, which at any time exists until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people is sacredly obligatory upon all.
*George Washington.*

I have repeatedly led myself under the most serious obligations to support the Constitution. I have acquired an habitual attachment to it and veneration for it. *John Adams.*

The preservation of the General Government, in its whole constitutional vigor, is the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.
*Thomas Jefferson.*

To hold the Union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union,as well in its limitations as in its authorities.
*James Madison.*

By what means shall we contribute most to cement the Union and give the greatest support to our most excellent Constitution? *James Monroe.*

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed in the fulfillment of those duties, my first resort will be to that Constitution which I shall swear, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend. *John Quincy Adams.*

The Constitution is a sacred insrument, which should be guarded with sleepless vigilance. *Andrew Jackson.*

Greensboro, April 22, 1868.

Editors Times:—Let me tell you of the quickest time on record. Cheese shipped 18th from New York by the through freight line Via Goldsboro, arrived here at 6 o'clock, this evening.—And an order for Millinery that went by mail on Monday the 20th was filled in Baltimore on the 21st and was received this afternoon at 6 by Express,—quickest time on record.

W. S. MOORE.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Sixteen miles west of Port Jervis, a broken rail threw the cars down a 20 foot embankment. Thirteen were killed, and fifty two wounded. Seven were burned beyond recognition.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—The Democrats carried the city by 2,000 majority.

Thomas Dula, convicted as principal in the murder of Laura Foster, was sentenced, last week, by Judge Mitchell, at Iredell Superior Court, to be hanged on Friday, May 1st.

The telegraph announces that New Orleans has gone Democratic. Also that large gains are made in their favor in the Georgia election.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this road was held Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, at the office of the President, over the Bank of Portsmouth.

Charles Grice, Esq., was called to the chair, and Richard Walke, Esq., the Secretary and Treasurer of the road, officiated as Secretary of the meeting.

The number of shares in th eroad is 5,179, and upon calling the roll there was found present in person and by proxy, 3,166 shares; quite a large representation, and considerably more than a quorum.

The first business in order was the reading of the report of the President of the road, Captain John M. Robinson, which was read, and on motion adopted.

The exhibit of the financial condition of the road, and its working order, showed the judicious system of management under which it has been controlled during the last fiscal year.

The receipts from transportation and investment for the fiscal year, amounted to $451,914.39, and the expenditures to $31,022.28, leaving a balance of $137,903.21.

The warehouses along the line of the road were reported completed, and its running material in perfect condition.

The report states that during the year 72,251 bales of cotton, 2,656,700 pounds of dried fruit, and 1,470,000 staves were transported over the road. These large receipts show the great advantage of the through freight system intoduced by President Robinson, in perfecting connections with Southern roads.

The resolutions of condolence with the family of Wm. Savage, Esq., the former President of the road, now deceased, which were passed at a meeting of the Board of directors, were embodied in the report of the President and unanimously adopted.

We notice, as an evidence of the vastly increases business done over this road, that while before the war the largest number of bales of cotton transported over the road during any year, amounted to only about 29,000, the report of President Robinson shows an increase in this staple alone, of more than 350 per cent., thereby benefiting all the connecting roads in North Carolina, and enabling planters to get their produce to market much sooner and in better condition than formerly.

The following officers were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

President and Superintendent—Captain John M. Robinson.

Treasurer—Richard Walke.

Directors—Moncure Robinson, G. R. Vickers, Nalbro Frazier, Richard Walke, David A. Barnes, W. L. Savage, Jr.

On motion the meeting adjourned.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

*Dr Livingstone's Safety.*—The positive assurance of Dr. Livingstone's safety is the pleasantest bit of news we have had by cable for many a day. The telegram merely says that the Doctor had written to Sir Roderick Murchison "by the way of Zanzibar," saying that "he is in good health, that his journey of exploration has been successful, and that he will soon return to England." The Doctor was never lavish of adjectives, and, with him, "successful" means a great deal. It signifies, as we understand, that the object of his expedition has been achieved. In 1865 Dr. Livingstone left England to explore, more accurately than had hitherto been done, the Albert and Victoria Nyanza, for the purpose of ascertaining definitely their relations to each other, to Lake Tanganyika and to the source of the Nile. His labors were intended to supplement those of Grant, Speke and Baker.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* furnishes the following epitath:

Here lies
A—Qartermaster
Major Leonidas Constrantine Wiggles
who,
At the battle of Resaca,
May 14, 1864,
was killed
By a kick of a mule in the thinnest of the fight.
He snuffeth the battle afar off.

In Memphis.

A penniless widow and nine small children;
In Savannah,
An affianced bride;
—Stay not their gathering tears—

His last words were:
"Put me on Abstract L."

*Native Radicals.*—Thad. Stevens' wife is a colored woman, who was the wife of a negro barber in Harrisonburg, from whom Thad. stole her. Of course it is natural he should want his mulatto children made the equals of white children, civilly, politically, socially, &c., sit side by side at schools, and all the rest of his negro nastinesses of Radical legislation. But why any other man, as Governor Peirpoint for example, whose mother and wife and daughters are "white" people, should desire to degrade them and their children to the level of inferiors, seems to us horrible treason to the name and memory of his mother, and an insult to his wife and daughters—as well as open apostasy to his own race. Surely, the educated men among the Radicals will pause before they finally consent to and sanction the infamies of this proposed Constitution. The low, base, ignorant white knaves may, from want of sense, turn into negroes in order to gain temporary power and pay; but why any other white man, who is not an office seeker, should be a Radical, is beyond our comprehension. It is "a fathomless profound" of folly or knavery or both.—*Fred. News.*

George Benson died on the 29th ultimo, at his residence near Kingston, in this county, from eating chickens that were attacked with the cholera, which is raging in that section.—*Somerset (Md.) Herald.*

### DIED.

In this county on the 9 inst., in the 57th year of his age, JOHN PARKS.


**GREAT ATTRACTION**
AT
**Mrs. MOORE'S MILLINERY.**

WHERE goods are so much cheaper than has yet been offered in this market. Hats at 25 cents, Bonnets at 50cts and upwards. 2nd stock already received and partly sold, and the third lot of 6 dozen Hats and Bonnets to be in on Thursday, 23rd inst.

At the sign of the **BABY** in the window, you can also get one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
April 21st, 1868. 12—2t

**Reconstruction!**
**NO MORE REVOLUTION!**
**I HAVE JUST RETURNED**
FROM THE NORTH,
Bringing a large lot of Dry and Fancy
**GOODS,**
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

I am no humbug, and don't publish my prices. All I ask is a fair trial, and I will guarantee satisfaction in every instance.

☞ Country merchants will do well to give me a call, as I have a large lot of No. 1 goods which I will wholesale or retail at low figures.

I will compare goods, both as to price and quality, with any merchant in the town.

Call and see for yourselves. No charge made for showing goods, and everybody will always receive prompt and gentlemanly attention at the
**Variety Store**
of J. D. KLINE,
11—3m East Market St.

**MASONIC NOTICE.**
CHORAZIN CHAPTER, No. 13.
Greensboro, N. C.

The regular meeting of Chorazin Chapter, No. 13, R. A. M., will take place the third Friday in April (17th,) at 8 o'clock P. M. All members are requested to attend, as matters of importance will be brought before the Chapter.

By order of
F. P. CAVANAH, H. P.
F. B. MAURICE, Secretary, pro tem. 10-2w

**W. B. FARRER,**
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
Greensboro, N. C.

Most respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally. He is well supplied with tools and material and all repairs are warranted according to quality.

He has just received a good assortment of
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
and some splendid
WATCHES & CLOCKS,
Which will be warranted for twelve months.

**SEWING MACHINES**
Repaired on short notice, and reasonable terms.

☞ Call one door north of Wilson & Shober's Banking House, South Elm St. 10-tf

**Fresh Garden Seeds.**
A large and fine assortment for sale by
PORTER & ECKEL.

Almanacs with full directions for the culture of Seeds furnished *gratis*.

**BULLION! BULLION!!**

GOLD BULLION bought, and highest prices paid, or advances made on same, at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

**INSURANCE AGENCY!**

Life and Fire Insurance Policies are issued at Banking House of HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Greensboro, N. C.

**PLANTER'S HOTEL,**
*GREENSBORO, N. C.*
(East Market street, near court-house.)

The Proprietor would inform the traveling public, and the citizens of this county especially, that his new house is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travelers.

The prices are as low, if not lower, than any other house in town.

A fine, new Bar is attached to this house, which will always be furnished with the best of Liquors.

JOHN T. REESE,
4—1y *Proprietor.*

**New Store.**—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the very neat Confectionery establishment just opened in the Tate Building. The proprietor, Mr. DeSmet has been long engaged in the manufacture and sale of Candies and confectioneries with Mr. F. Neurat of Richmond and proposes to carry on a Branch Store, selling at Wholesale and Retail at Richmond prices. He promises to furnish retail dealers at a less figure than they can supply themselves from abroad. All orders will be filled within three days. 1tf.

**REEVES' AMBROSIA**
FOR THE HAIR,
*Improved!*

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to curl beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp clean and healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It forces the hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.
It immediately stops Hair falling out.
It keeps the Hair from changing Color from Age.
It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.
It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.
It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.
It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.
It is sold in half-pound bottles (the name blown in the glass,) by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co.,; F. C. Wells & Co.; Schieffelin & Co., N. Y. 7:3m


**North Carolina.**
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.

Brewizer, Kellogg & Co.
*vs.*
Andrew C. Caldwell.
*Original Attachment.*

Allen Hanner
*vs.*
Andrew C. Caldwell.
*Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the Court that the defendant in these cases is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or the property levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of the debts of the plaintiffs.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.

7:6w:$8 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.


**MUSIC STORE.**
FOREIGN AND

American Sheet Music, vocal and instrumental, Music Books, Instructions for Piano, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. Musical Instruments such as Guitars, Violins, Banjos, Flutes, etc. German, French and Italian Violin and Guitar Strings.

Catalogues of Sheet Music and Books sent free to any order on application.

Music sent by mail, securely wrapped, the expense being only two cents for every four ounces.

All orders, whether large or small, strictly and promptly attended to

Address Prof. F. B. MAURICE,
4—3m Greensboro, N. C.

**SMOKING TOBACCO!**
DURHAM,
PEACE,
ZEPHYR PUFF,
and other fine brands, for sale by
PORTER & ECKEL.

**L. R. MAY**

Has just received his new stock of

**Spring & Summer Dry & Fancy**

*Goods, consisting of*

Spring Delaines and Shallies,
Assorted Spring Dress goods,
Domestic & Scotch ginghams,
Blue, Buff, Pink and Brown Chambary ginghams,
All wool Delaines, all colors,
Black and Brown Alpacoas,
Assorted colored Cambrics,
Brown and bleached table linen,
Brown and bleached Table cloths,
Towels and Napkins,
Brown and bleached Crash,
Plain and check Jaconets,
Plain Swiss Muslin,
Cotton Diaper,
White Pique or Marseilles,
Black Velvet Ribbon,
Assorted Trimming Ribbon,
Assorted Ponges and Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs,
Colored cotton Handkerchiefs,
Ladies linen Handkerchiefs,
Gents hemmed linen Handkerchiefs,
Gents super stout Eng. ½ Hose,
Gents white, brown and mixed ½ Hose,
Ladies white and colored Hose,
Children an' Misses cotton Hose,
Dress Buttons in all styles,
Linen shirt fronts,
Brown, Blue and Green Veil Bereges,
Black silk and cotton Nets,
Ladies cotton lisle & silk gloves,
Ladies and Misses hoop skirts,
White & colored French corsets,
Plain and figured window paper,
Brown and fancy Baskets,
Umbrellas all sizes,
Cotton and silk Parasols.

*Call and examine my goods.*

1-1y **L. R. MAY.**

**200 Sacks** LIVERPOOL SALT is offered at reduced rates by
Feb. 6. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

# The Farmer's Column.

## A NEW SOURCE OF AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

The cultivation of caster beans is attracting considerable attention at the present time. Heretofore it has been cultivated chiefly for the oil for medical purposes, but is now coming largely into demand for the other uses. It is being used quite extensively for lubricating, and is an excellent oil for the hair. For medical purposes its use is almost universal.

### SELECTIONS OF SOIL.

Almost any soil that will produce wheat or corn, will answer for the caster bean. When it can be had a sandy loam is preferable. The soil should be dry. Wet heavy soils are not adapted to a successful culture.

One inportant fact in connection with the culture of castor beans is, that it is one of the most fertilizing crops raised. In this respect it surpasses even clover. Many farmers say, for fertilizing purposes, a crop raised upon land is worth several dollars per acre to the land, on account of the additional fertility gained by it. We have heard of land holders offering the free use of land to be planted with castor beans.

### PREPARATION OF SOIL.

The ground should be put in good condition for the seed as for other crops. One thorough plowing, and three or four harrowings with a heavy harrow, will be suficient preparation. Fall plowing is undoubtedly desirable, as it more fully exposes the particles of the soil to the influence of the frosts and the atmosphere, thereby pulverizing it, and preparing it better for the seed. Where a fall plowing has been bestowed upon the land, and another cross-plowing in the spring thorough harrowing will put it it excellent condition for a heavy crop.

### PLANTING THE SEED.

The ground is now laid off in rows, five or six feet apart each way except that between every sixth and seventh row, a distance of about eight feet between the rows, is left one way, to admit a horse and wagon or slide to pass, to take the beans when gathered.—Hot water somewhat below the boiling point, should be poured over the seeds and they should remain in this water twenty-four hours before being planted. The temperature of the water, will of course, be gradually reduced to the temperature of the atmosphere. Appling the hot water once will be sufficient.—If planted without this preparation, they are a great while in germination, many of them not making their appearance for three or four weeks. With this preparation they will soon germinate and come up regularly. Some farmers put in each hill one-half of those which have hot water poured over them and one half of those which have not, so that if the cutworms destroy the first that comes up a stand may be obtained from the others, which will come up in a week or two later. Good, sound, plump seed, should be selected for planting. A half bushel will plant eight or ten acres. Eight or ten seed should be dropped in each hill.—But one, or at most two plants are to be left in a hill. As the worm is quite destructive to the plants, this number of seeds is recommended, so as to be certain of an even stand. Of course replanting can be done; but it is better to avoid it, if possible, by planting plenty of seed. The seed should be planted as soon as all danger of frost is over. The plants are as easily destroyed by frost as our common bean, and therefore planting should be delayed till after the first of May.

### AFTER CULTURE.

The cultivation of the plants consists in destroying the weeds and grass, and keeping the soil open and mellow.—These objects are chiefly attained by using the horse and cultivator, or small plow, working between the rows both ways. After the plant is two feet high it is capable of taking care of itself, and grows rapidly. After heavy rains however, it is still advisable to work between the rows with horse cultivator breaking up the crust that has formed on the surface of the ground, and opening and loosening the soil to derive a greater benefit from the atmosphere.—It will be seen that the cultivation is as simple as that of Indian corn, or of the common navy bean.

### HARVESTING THE CROP.

About the first day of August the beans begin to ripen. They are produced in pods or husks, on spikes about eighteen inches long, and should be gathered as soon as the pods begin to turn brown, to prevent loss by their popping out on the field, as the beans when ripe pod or burst from the pod quite a distance. They are gathered by cutting off the entire spike. Each plant has a number of these, and they are produced and ripen in succession till frost. Of course, only those exhibiting brown pods should be cut.—These spikes are thrown into a wagon or slide, passing though the broad rows, and hauled away to the

### DRY YARD,

which is made on a piece of land near the bean field, sloping to the south, so as to get as much heat as possible from the sun to ripen the beans and cause them to bust from the husks. Then roll the ground down hard and make a fence around the yard by placing boards up against rails laid on crotched sticks or posts; though the fence is not neccessary if the yard is made large enought to leave a space outside the beans, of twelve or fifteen feet, as many of the beans will pop that distance: and if the fence is not built, or the space left, many of the beans will be lost in the grass or field beyond the yard.

The spikes are occasionally turned over and exposed to the sun, until all the seeds have left the husks, when the old spikes are taken away and a new supply added. The same process is gone through with the entire crop.—Great care should be taken to prevent the beans getting wet. Dirty beans command but a small price, and sprouted beans are nearly worthless. When rain is anticipated, rake the spikes into a heap and cover them with straw or plank: sweep the beans up: clean them with a fanning mill, and sack them up, store in a dry place. Do not attempt to pop them out in pots over the fire, as it renders them almost worthless.

After the beans begin to ripen, the field should be gone over once or twice a week till frost. In hot, dry weather they ripen more rapidly than in cool, wet weather. Children can perform this work, and a large family of children can not be more profitably employed than in taking care of a crop of caster beans. The work is all light.—With a steady horse, children might do all the work.

Farmers who raise but a few acres of castor beans will not, of course, go to the expense of fitting up a dry house as the yard answers the purpose; but farmers who raise fifty acres or more will save labor by having a dry house for dropping out the beans.

### FROSTED BEANS

are worth from one-half to two-thirds the price of good beans, but must never be mixed with them when sent to market, as very few frosted beans in a lot of good will reduce the value very much from the inability to seperate them economically.

### YIELD, PRICE, ETC.

The yield will depend much upon the culture bestowed upon the crop, upon the season, and the care exercised in gathering and ripening the seeds.—From fifteen to twenty five bushels to the acre is an average yield. Some cultivators will raise more, others less. Farmers will do well to pay attention to this crop, for which a certain demand exists, and at remunerating cash prices. It will pay better than raising corn, potatoes, wheat, barley or almost any other farm produce. It is not a difficult crop to get to market—can be taken by team, or sent by river or rail road, with more profit than most crops, as the value is greater for the same quantity.

The crops of 1865 was totally unequal to supply the demand for oil, and prices reached the extraordinary figure of five dollars per bushel. This stimulated the production and importation of foreign oil such a great extent that the crop and importation the succeeding year (1866) proved more than sufficient to supply the demand, and a small surplus was carried over the next season. At the comencement of the harvest of 1866 the market opened at three dollars and fifty cents to four dollars per bushel, rapidly declining, however, as the extent of the crop was developed; until at one time sales were made at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, and advancing later in the season to two dollars and two dollars and twenty five cents.

Prices in 1867 showed remarkable regularity, ranging from two dorllars to two dollars and forty cents, with great steadiness during the season.

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Artemus Ward says: "In the Ortum of eighteen hundred and—my friend, the editor of the Baldwinsville *Bugle* was obliged to leave perfeshernal dooties and go dig his taters, and he axed me to edit for him dooring his absence.—Accordingly I ground up his shears and commenced. It didn't take me a great while to slash out copy enuff from the xchanges for one isso, and I thawt I'd ride up to the next town on a little jaunt, to rest my branes, which had been severely rackt by my mental efforts. (This is sorter ironical.) So I went over to the rale road offis and axed the sooprintendent for a pars.—'You a editor?' he axed, evijently on the point of snickerin. 'Yes, sir,' sez I. 'Don't I look poor enuff?' 'Just about,' said he; 'but our road can't pars you.' 'Can't, hey?' 'No, sir, it can't.' 'Accauz, sez I, lookin' him full in the face with an eagle eye,' it goes so slow, it can't pars anybody!' Methinks I I had him thar. It's the slowest rale road in the West. With a mortified air he told me to git out of his offis. I pitted him and went."

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The 'lasses candy wedding is when the first baby is big enough to lick.

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**North Carolina.** GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D., 1868.

John Weyner

*vs.*

James Underwood.

*Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or the property levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt, and judgment granted according to law.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.

7:6w:88 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

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**North Carolina.** GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.

B. F. Hoover

*vs.*

The Cambridge Copper Company.

*Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not a resident of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur; or judgment will be taken according to law.

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**North Carolina.** GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.

Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.

*vs.*

John P. Bigler.

*Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or the property levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.

7:6w:88 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

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**North Carolina.** GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.

B. F. Hoover

*vs.*

The North State Mine.

*Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not a resident of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur; or judgment will be taken according to law.

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7:6w:88 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

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**North Carolina.** GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.

B. F. Hoover

*vs.*

The Deep River Mining Company.

*Original Attachment.*

In this case it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not a resident of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur; or judgment will be taken according to law.

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7:6w:88 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

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**North Carolina.** GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.

Marcus Wirry

*vs.*

James K. Mendenhall and Duncan McRae.

*Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the court that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendants to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur; or the property levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.

7:6w:88 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

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**What do they mean!**

**C Common Sense Family Sewing Machine.**

| | |
|---|---|
| From whence the name? | Simplicity 1st in use the same. |
| What will they sew? | Bishop lawn, Beaver-cloth and tow. |
| Will they use thread coarse or fine? | They will: flax, cotton silk & small twine |
| Do they use much thread? | About half as much as double thread Machines, and from a common spool without rewinding |
| S "How long does it take one to learn," and are they easily managed? | "So simple, that a child can use them,"—so says Mrs S L Dunn of Glade Spring, Va. |
| By whom are they made? | By the C. S. F. S. M. Co. |
| How are they operated? | By hand or treadle, at rate of 300 to 1000 stitches per minute |
| Are they like Secomb & Co's? F | They are essentially different. |
| Will they hem? | Ours will hem, fell, seam, stitch, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, embroider, and gather. |
| Some Machines require basting, | Ours hem without hand creasing, and tuck and seam, without basting. |
| Will they sew through thick gathers? | They will, and cross seams without breaking threads or dropp'g stitches |
| How long will they last? S | 30 years, or days, depends upon how used. We know some used from 1 to 7 years now doing good service. |
| Are they liable to get out of order? | They are not, because not complicated. |
| What is their size? | 5by13 in., and 8 inches high. Weight 10 lbs. Price $15, $20 $27, and $32. |
| Is the sewing durable? | Please call and examine, or get sample, and be your own judge. |
| How? M | Cut stitches and pull on seam, &c. |
| Of whom can they be had? | D H La Pish, Agent, Box 23, Greensboro, N. C. |

*Extracts from a few of many testimonials.*

*Speaking of the C. S. F. S. Machine,*

Dr. H H STAFLES, of Greensboro, N. C., says:—"I have for several months had in use in my family, one of the Common Sense Sewing Machines with which we are well pleased."

Mrs. Susan L Dunn, of Glade Spring, Va., says:—"After using other Machines of higher prices, I prefer this one for general use."

Mr. A H McAuley, of Thomasville, N. C., says:—"My wife is much pleased with the Machine she got of you at $20. She says she would not take $40 for it. It does fine," &c. 4–6m

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**JAMES SLOAN & SONS,**

*GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.*

1—1y Greensboro, N. C.

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**DR. WM. M. ALBRIGHT,**

Having located at G. W. Albright's, 7 miles North-West of Greensboro, offers his Professional Services to the public. 2–1y

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**J. HARPER LINDSAY, Jr.,**

*(Successor to Ernest Lindsay)*

Dealer in Confectioneries, Groceries, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Fancy Articles, Toys, Notions, &c. Next door to Southern Express Office, Greensboro, N. C. 3—1y

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J. A. GILMER, Sr., J. A. GILMER, Jr.

**GILMER & GILMER,**

*ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,*

Greensboro, N. C.

All business intrusted to their care in the Courts of this Judicial District, and Courts of Bankruptcy, and the United States Circuit Court, will receive prompt attention. 1—1y

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**JOHN E. O'SULLIVAN,**

*TIN and SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY*, Corner West-Market and Ashe Streets, Greensboro, N. C. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, or will make to order, at short notice, all descriptions of Tin and Sheet Iron work. Stoves, Ranges and Hot Air Furnaces repaired and put up. Particular attention paid to Cotton, Woolen and Tobacco Factory work.—Stencil Brands of all kinds cut to order. 1—6m.

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**WESTBROOK & CO.,**

PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTBROOK NURSERIES,

*Greensboro, N. C.*

Nursery Store on Washington street, Chas. W. Westbrook will be found at his Residence on West Market street or at the Nursery Store, during February and March—November and December, the best seasons for transplanting. All orders promptly filled. 1—1y

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**DRUGS and MEDICINES.**

*PORTER & ECKEL*

would respectfully call the attention of Physicians, and the community at large, to their large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes of *all kinds*, Patent *Medicines*, Surgical and Dental Instruments.

Fine Tobacco and Cigars, together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. Orders from a distance promptly filled and forwarded at the lowest *Cash* rates. 1—1y

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**Mrs. S. W. Dilworth.**

*MANTUA-MAKER*

West Market, next door to the Times Office, wishes to say to the ladies of town and county, that she continues to carry on the *MANTUA-MAKING* business. She is in regular receipt of the latest styles of ladies and children's costume. The great success in the past warrants her in assuring entire satisfaction to all who favor her with patronage in the future. Prices very low. The ladies are respectfully solicited to give her a call. Greensboro, N. C., March 5, 1868. 5tf

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**MRS. N. MAURICE,**

Fashionable Dress and Cloak Maker, (South Elm street, Greensboro, N. C.) Ladies and Children's furnishing goods, Ribbons, Gloves, Real Laces and Imitations, Dress and Cloak Buttons, Trimmings in every variety, Cambries, Corsets, Ladies and Children's Hosieries, Gaiters and Shoes, Lace Collars and Cuffs.

*BRANCH OF MDE. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS.*

New Patterns received regularly. Patterns cut to order. 4—3m

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☞ DEEDS, Blank Warrants, &c., always on sale at Times office.

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# JOB PRINTING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY,

CHEAPLY,

AND PROMPTLY

EXECUTED,

IN THE VERY BEST STYLE,

*AND ON*

*REASONABLE TERMS,*

*BUT NOT ON A CREDIT.*

☞ Orders by mail from parties unknown must be accompanied by the money.

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**Which is the best!**

*The Richmond Hair Dye* produces a beautiful color—it is instantaneous and permanent—it is the best in use. Examine the circulars in our hands and you will see the certificates of numerous Hair Dressers and Druggists to this effect. For sale in Greensboro by

PORTER & ECKEL,
1—1y *Druggists.*

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**A MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE JUST BEGUN!!!**

*Land Owners can make a good thing of it!!!*

The Great Richmond Wine-making Company will pay two dollars per gallon, for all the Grape must or juice that can be raised!!!

This company has just commenced operations with a large capital, and is fully able to buy all the juice our people can make, and pay the cash for it.

This is a good chance to make a good deal of money with but little labor and expense. The Grape bears regular annual crops, and the young vines commence bearing the second year after setting.

Those who will at once embrace this splendid opportunity will do well to call on Westbrook & Co., *Greensboro, N. C.*, and buy, for cash and barter, a nice lot of well rooted vines, ready for setting, at very low figures.

They still have on hand several thousand choice FRUIT TREES of all kinds for sale.

Address WESTBROOK & CO.,
1tf *Box 66, Greensboro, N. C.*

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**Marble Tomb-Stones.**

Tomb Stones of every design and style, either of American or Italian marble are furnished by the undersigned, at New York prices, *freight added*, boxed and delivered at Greensboro, N. C., or at any Rail Road Depot in North Carolina, warranted sound and free of breakage, with no extra charge for foot stone or ordinary inscription.

With an experience of several years, satisfaction is guaranteed.

*Price Lists* will be furnished on application by mail or otherwise.

All letters promptly answered, and orders by mail attended to.

HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Office in Bank of Henry G. Kellogg & Co.,
3 tf. Greensboro, N. C.

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**The best**

Kerosene Oil and the new and improved Sun Burner, for sale by

Feb. 6, 1868. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

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**North Carolina.** GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A.D. 1868.

Cyrus P. Mendenhall and James R. Mendenhall

*vs.*

Joseph C. Manning.

*Original Attachment.*

It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro *Times* for said defendant to be and appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or the property levied on will be condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Swaim, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of February, A.D. 1868.

7:6w:88 LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.

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**Watches for Everybody!**

*A SUPERB STOCK of fine Gold and Silver Watches, all warranted to run, and thoroughly regulated, at the low Price of $10 each, and satisfaction guaranteed.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Solid gold hunting watches | $250 to $1000 |
| 100 Magic cased gold watches | 250 to 500 |
| 100 Ladies' watches, enameled | 100 to 300 |
| 200 Gold hunting chronometer watches | 250 to 500 |
| 200 Gold hunting English levers | 200 to 250 |
| 500 Gold hunting duplex watches | 150 to 200 |
| 500 Gold hunting American watches | 100 to 250 |
| 500 Silver hunting levers | 50 to 150 |
| 500 Silver hunting duplexes | 75 to 250 |
| 500 Gold ladies' watches | 50 to 250 |
| 1,000 Gold hunting lepines | 50 to 75 |
| 1,000 Miscellaneous silver watches | 50 to 100 |
| 2,500 Hunting silver watches | 25 to 50 |
| 5,000 Assorted watches, all kinds | 10 to 75 |

The above stock will be disposed of on the popular one price plan, giving every patron a fine gold or solid silver watch for $10, without regard to value.

Wright, Bro. & Co., 161 Broadway, New York, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders are entitled to the articles named in their certificate, upon payment of ten dollars, whether it be a watch worth $1,000 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the articles named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued at less than $10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight forward, legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

A single certificate will be sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10; one hundred and most superb watch for $15. To agents or those wishing employment, this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Watches sent by Express, with bill for collection on delivery, so that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur. Try us. Address

WRIGHT, BROTHER & CO., Importers,
7:3m 161 Broadway, N. Y.

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**ANOTHER LOSS PAID!**

RECEIVED of Henry G. Kellogg, agent of the Security Insurance Co., ($4000) Four Thousand Dollars, being the amount of Policy No. 13, in full for loss by fire sustained by me near Reidsville, N. C.

[Signed,] R. P. RICHARDSON.
Greensboro, N. C., March 20th, 1868.

Also same amount from Phœnix, ($4000.)

Losses promptly adjusted and paid by

HENRY G. KELLOGG,
Banker and Insurance Agent.
1—1y Greensboro, N. C.

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**ROSADALIS.**

## THE GREAT Southern Health Restorer!!

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE WORLD!

DR. LAWRENCE'S CELEBRATED

# ROSADALIS,

for the cure of

**SCROFULA, IN ALL ITS FORMS,**

SUCH AS

Consumption in its early stages, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, Liver, Kidneys, &c.; Rheumatism, White Swelling, Mercurial Affections, Sore Eyes, Old Sores, Diseases Peculiar to Females, Eruptions of the Skin, General Bad Health and all other Diseases caused by an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD.

☞ The following, *among many hundreds of our best citizens, testify to its wonderful efficacy,*

### CERTIFICATES FROM PHYSICIANS.

We know Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis to be a safe and reliable Alternative, &c., and take pleasure in recommending it to the profession and the public.

J. H. WINSTEAD, M. D.,
A. D. MOORE, "
L. A. STITH, "
R. G. BARHAM, "
W. A. DUAGGA, "
E. BARNES, "
R. W. KING, "
S. WOODARD, "
W. T. BREWER, "
W. J. BULLOCK, "

January 7th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above-named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community. T. C. DAVIS,
Mayor of Wilson, N. C.

January 11th, 1868.

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ROSADALIS WILL CURE THE WORST CASES OF SCROFULA. READ THE STATEMENT BELOW AND DESPAIR NOT.

WILSON COUNTY, Sept. 10th, 1867.

Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE:

Dear Sir—My youngest daughter, aged five years, has been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula nearly all her life. I tried a great many Physicians, but without relieving her much; in fact, most of them said there was no hope of cure. During the last Spring she was worse than ever, her body and limbs being covered with sores and blotches—with face and eyes badly ulcerated and swollen. Whilst in this condition, I was advised by Dr. L. A. Stith to try your Rosadalis. I at once procured three bottles, and commenced giving it to her. *The effect was magical. In less than a month*, to my great astonishment, *she was entirely well.*

I am, sir, &c.

Yours, with much respect and gratitude.
W. W. BURNETT.

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ROSADALIS CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WILSON, N. C., Sept. 15, 1867.

Dr. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir:—In 1862, my son, now aged five years, was vaccinated with what proved to be impure matter, which completely destroyed his health. He has been afflicted with an inveterate and extremely troublesome *Eruption of the Skin*, sometimes breaking out in sores, &c. Rosadalis was prescribed by my family physician—Dr. A. D. Moore. After taking it a few weeks my son became and remains *entirely well.*

Yours truly, J. B. DANIEL

---

CHRONIC LIVER COMPLAINT CURED.

This is to certify that I was *cured of Liver Complaint* by Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis, after having been confined to my bed and house for a long time, and trying various medicines without benefit.

I know of several others in this county *cured* through the use of Rosadalis, and it can be found in nearly every house in my neighborhood, and they all praise it as a great medicine.

THOMAS THORN.

Greene county, August 14, 1867.

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ROSADALIS IS A POTENT REMEDY IN ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

From G. W. Blount, Esq., Attorney at Law, Wilson, N. C.

I have been cured of Chronic Inflammation of the Ear and Partial Deafness, of ten years' standing, by Rosadalis. GEO. W. BLOUNT.

---

ROSADALIS WILL CURE THE VERY WORST CASES OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

I hereby certify that I was cured of long standing Chronic Rheumatism, by taking four bottles of Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis.

JAMES WILLS.

Wilson, N. C., May 6, 1867.

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☞ The Rosadalis thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury.

☞ It is not a Secret Quack Remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle, and it is used and endorsed by the leading Physicians everywhere it is known.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D., CHEMIST,
BALTIMORE MD.
(Late of Wilson, North Carolina.)

## Price $1.50 Per Bottle.

☞ Sold wholesale by all the principal Wholesale Druggists, in all the large cities of the United States and British America, and retailed by Druggists everywhere.

All letters of inquiry, &c., promptly answered.

Address DR. J. J. LAWRENCE,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
20 Hanover st., Baltimore, Md.

For sale in *Greensboro, N. C.*, by
R. W. GLENN
and PORTER & ECKEL
6—3m